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9980 lines for one week, 249.50; 10000 lines for one week, 250.00.

Great Irrigation Work.

The first irrigation work of the national Government, which was celebrated by the turning of the water into the gigantic ditches on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, is the largest project which has been definitely outlined and approved under the Irrigation Act—known as the Truckee-Carson project. When completed it will involve the expenditure of approximately \$9,000,000 and will reclaim 350,000 acres of desert land. That portion of the system now completed consists of a canal thirty-one miles long to take water from the Truckee river and convey it to the Carson river, where a large storage reservoir is projected. Just below this reservoir site the waters of the two streams will be led out upon the plains by two canals, with a combined capacity of 1900 cubic feet per second. Some fifty thousand acres are to be irrigated this season, for which two miles of small distributing ditches have been dug.

The Secretary of the Interior has set aside \$2,740,000 of the "Reclamation Fund" for the initial work, and by the time this has been expended about one hundred thousand acres will be under canals, and the settlers will be returning in annual payments the original investment. The money thus received will be used as a revolving fund for the completion of this project.

The land has been divided into four tracts of eighty acres, and nine additional reservoirs will be 826 per acre. Work is being commenced this season on regulation gates at the outlet of Lake Tahoe, located in California, and whose waters will be used to reclaim the fertile Nevada soil. Future plans involve the draining of Carson Sink, twenty-five thousand acres in extent, which overflows in years of heavy rainfall, and the reclamation of lands in the upper Truckee and Carson valleys.

As these large areas are gradually brought under irrigation a greater water supply will be required, and nine additional reservoirs will be constructed with a combined storage capacity of over a million and a quarter acre feet (an acre foot equals one acre, or a foot deep).

Secretary Hitchcock has evinced the most active and careful interest in the carrying out of the national irrigation law, and recently stated that he believed government irrigation to be one of the greatest questions of internal improvement before the country today, and one in which the entire country is and should be deeply interested.

The soil under this project is very fertile, and deciduous fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, all the berries and vegetables, produce luxuriantly. Wheat, oats, potatoes and alfalfa are the staple crops. The lands are tributary to the Southern Pacific; the Nevada, California and Oregon; and the Virginia and Truckee railroads, and the recent enormous activity in gold and silver mining in Nevada insures a nearby and profitable market. At the same time the supply of food products will greatly reduce the cost of living and further stimulate mining development.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Southern Vermont and New Hampshire

A mixed typical New England agriculture seems to be the general type, dairying being the leading income source, with stock raising for shipping quite prominent as a meat product and milk cows. Pure bred dairy stock is also largely raised and shipped for breeding use. It may not be generally known that at Brattleboro, Vt., and Peterboro, N. H., are the registering and publication offices of two prominent dairy breeds associations, that of the Holsteins at Brattleboro under the name of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, F. L. Houghton, secretary, and that of the Guernseys at Peterboro, as the American Guernsey Cattle Club, W. H. Caldwell, secretary.

I was specially interested and surprised to find what an extensive pen and print working affair is the registering work done in the latter office with the banker-like safety provided for the preservation of the records. Three and often four clerks are demanded to do the work, young ladies being employed in the offices.

Beside managing this work for the country, Mr. Caldwell keeps a moderate-sized Guernsey herd for his own benefit in connection with general farming and a hot-house for early plants, etc. The situation of his farm is fine for its grand view, and a call there will repay the traveler. And, by the way, this Southern New Hampshire around the Mandanook range is a fine scene as a whole. The earth roads are good and there seems often to be a way to get around the hillsides instead of climbing over

them. We look with interest for Rev. E. E. Hale's description in the Outlook. At New Boston, Old Boston, especially the Whipple hotels, have the source of much fine dairy products and reared pigs. Mr. Whipple has what were originally many farms under one management and proprietorship, besides buying much cream for his creamery or butter factory, which is said to be the nearest and best in our land. H. M. FORTNER.

Keep a Few Sheep.

"The price of sheep has reached a point where it is profitable to produce them for wool alone, which fact is made evident by a visit to the show yards of any of our leading fairs," says an old sheep breeder. "If we can accept as reasonable authority a large number of entries in fine wool sheep, there is where we get a forerunner of the future." He believes that the most profitable sheep to grow with the price of wool is a medium-size sheep with a good carcass of mutton, and good, dense fleeces of medium wool. "When we undertake to produce a wooled sheep with no reference to the mutton quality," he says, "we take away a valuable quality and gain but a few cents' worth of wool, and when we seek only mutton without regard to the wool quality, we meet the same objection on the other side." He thinks there is room on every farm for a few good sheep, and certainly in this day, when there are so many good breeders striving to excel, offering their stock at moderate prices, there is no excuse for any farmer to still be growing scrubs. A few sheep can be kept on every farm with a small outlay and with profitable results. It is only when one attempts to make a specialty of the sheep business that expense becomes apparent and trained experience necessary. A few sheep will keep fat picking up weeds and brush along the fence, feed that would not otherwise be utilized. They not only do this, but keep the farm clean, which is of even as much importance to the following crops as it is a benefit to the sheep themselves. Every farmer ought to grow a few sheep, which he would find a source of profit by producing two crops a year and without any apparent cost, as compared with the cost of producing any crop that is grown upon the farm for sale.

Vegetable Feeds of Different Kinds.

Gluts and lower prices, commonly noted from our producing in ignorance of the extent to which various foodstuffs are grown and consumed by different races; and in a general way we are all inclined to think that what is good for and necessary to us must be in daily request by others. But this is far from true. Three or four vegetable foods only are in universal use—namely wheat, rice and sugar. Some important populations use neither tea, potatoes nor corn.

All the Asiatic races are, for various reasons, disinclined to eat any foodstuffs which are not grown by themselves. The native peoples of Africa are not so particular, but none of them have the means to purchase the fresh and preserved fruits grown in other lands.

Then, again, many fruits are not recognized as articles of consumption, but only of value for foreign trade even in the countries where they are grown. Other countries consume enormous quantities of food of a kind of which they never produced a grain. Thus England and Germany, which are the homes of plum pudding and currant cakes, have never produced a raisin. These fruits are largely grown in Spain and Italy, and yet neither country consumes them, but, on the other hand, are the largest consumers of codfish in the world, each country importing annually about two hundred million pounds of a form of food entirely foreign to their shores. Russia is the greatest consumer of lemons, yet never in the history of the world has she owned a profitable acre.

Nothing is more conservative in man than his stomach. He will change his country, his king, his politics, his religion, and still adhere to the food of his fathers. Hence we may not hope to win people over to consume our surplus foodstuffs, because they are consumed and beloved by us.—C. B. Luffman.

The Norse Dispute.

What will be the ultimate outcome of the separation of Norway and Sweden, as proposed by the former country, remains to be seen, and it would be hardly safe to prophesy as to the final result. The Norwegians and the Swedes have as much in common as we had with England when we declared ourselves free and independent. They are so-called cousins, with many race associations, and are allied to each other by intimate family relations and by a similarity of tastes and desires. They both come of the old Norse stock, that produced the Vikings, who were noted explorers and victors to America long before Columbus planted the flag of Spain in the New World.

The trouble between these two people occupying contiguous territory is due to the fact that King Oscar, who was the monarch of both countries, refused to sanction the decision made by the Norwegian Odelsting of Stave for the creation of separate consular services for Norway and Sweden. He said that the consular service now covering both countries could not be changed without their mutual consent. Naturally the Norwegian Odelsting did not agree with the king's decision, for they said their action was in accordance with the wishes of their countrymen, and that Oscar's veto was in direct opposition to the unanimous advice of the Odelsting. They therefore sent in their resignation, which the royal ruler refused to accept, because he could not immediately create another Norwegian Odelsting.

They would not recall their resignation and asked the king to postpone further proceedings until the full Council of Odelsting could take up the matter, but again his Majesty declined to comply with their request.

There is no official record of all this for the ministers refused to put their signatures to the one proposed. The Union is dissolved as far as the Norwegians are concerned, but the Swedes do not view this situation as conclusive, any more than we viewed favorably the action of the world in seceding States at the opening of our Civil War. In the meanwhile, the Council of State is to assume the duties of governing Norway, exercising kingly power in a constitutional manner.

out, for the money for pushing them is available and bids have been called for in accordance with plans and specifications that have been issued. There

Dairy.

Separating Cream.

The temperature of the milk when separated ought to be uniform. If there is a variation of ten or more degrees when the milk is run through the separator at different times the richness of the cream will vary with the temperature. In some cases, owing to some delay, the separator may not be started so soon after milking as in others; the milk then cools off below the proper separating temperature, and unless due allowance is made for this loss of fat will occur.

The speed at which the separator is turned has considerable influence on the thoroughness of separation, and upon the texture of the cream. If at any time the work is hurried, and more milk is run through the machine in a given time than is usual, the quality of the cream will be changed. The amount of skim milk or water run through the machine when the separator is about finished will influence the quality of the cream, depending upon whether the machine is flushed out with a little or a large quantity of water or milk. After a person becomes aware of the effect of each of these things upon the texture of the cream, he can, if he likes, run the separator each time, so that his cream will be fairly uniform. Sometimes the separator is started as soon as milking is commenced. This is all right if matters are so arranged that the machine is running at full capacity all the time, but when the supply runs out, and the machine has to be stopped, or to run empty until a further lot of milk is brought, then we get a cream that is not uniform in composition.

The chief points in running a separator so as to obtain uniform results are to watch the speed at which the machine is run, the temperature of the milk, and the amount of milk skimmed per hour.

Drawing the Buttermilk and Washing.

When the granules are of the right size, and if salt in the buttermilk will make it draw better, the addition of this will make it draw better, but I have seldom been troubled that way and there is no need of losing a single granule as a strainer, or better, a hair sieve, should be used in drawing.

When this is done, about the same amount of water of from 50 to 55° should replace the buttermilk (if the granules seem very soft 45° may be allowed); the churn should be turned a few times. Unless it is desired to harden the granules the water should be drawn at once. It is a big mistake to leave the butter to soak in water for hours. As a rule, two rinsings should be enough and indeed some of the finest butter is made without rinsing at all, relying on the working to remove the buttermilk. The Danes used to do this, but now they rinse the granules by dipping them from the buttermilk with a hair sieve and then removing this gently in a tub of cold water, thus washing the butter only once and only for a minute or so. As in most other matters, the best road lies in the middle course.—J. H. Monrad, New York County, N. Y.

Mottled Butter.

Though not among the most serious of dairy troubles, "mottling" of butter has, perhaps, been the cause of as much discussion as any. The white streaks and patches which mar the beauty of otherwise perfect butter do not affect flavor or aroma of the product, but they displease the eye and thus lower the price.

For a long time the trouble was seemingly beyond control, for it would appear and disappear in a most peculiar way in dairies and creameries where most careful attention was given to all points and where no cause could be assigned with certainty by the vexed maker. Finally, irregular distribution of salt was settled upon as the cause and a method of handling established, based on this factor, which practically eliminated the trouble. But it seems that the last word on the subject was not yet said. Recent investigations made by the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., prove that the success of modern dairy methods rests, so far as mottling is concerned, upon securing removal of casein compounds rather than upon distributing the salt evenly. Butter entirely freed from the casein of the milk, that is, butter washed thoroughly enough to get rid of all buttermilk, will not produce mottles no matter how unevenly the salt be distributed; and butter containing an excess of buttermilk will produce mottles even if the salt is uniform throughout the mass.

The bulletin notes, experimentally, the effect of many factors upon mottling; and shows clearly that only those which prevent perfect removal of the buttermilk tend to produce the defect.

This discovery involves no change in methods; it merely explains why the best present methods succeed. Churning at rather low temperature and continuing only until the butter has reached rice-grain size, washing twice with water from 35° to 45° F., and salting and working as usual will give butter free from mottles.

Agricultural.

Preventing Weeds in Potatoes.

Eight or ten days after planting potatoes I go over the rows lengthwise with a weeder that kills all weeds before they start, and just as soon as the potato sprouts show through the ground I then put a small handful of fertilizer between each plant, being very careful not to let any of the fertilizer touch the plants because it would kill them if it came in contact with them. One man drops the fertilizer and another works it in the ground lightly. After I am through with that operation I then run a cultivator through each row as often as once a week until the tops are large enough to horse hoe. I horse hoe twice and do but very little hand hoeing for the very reason that I use no cow manure and my ground not being weedy and no weed seed in the fertilizer I am not troubled with weeds.

Lincoln Centre, Me. A. T. GRIFFIN.

Good Work in Hay Time.

The mower, tedder, hay loader and all implements used in making hay should have been made ready before harvest time. All extra help needed should be engaged so the work can be rapidly pushed along. Having all things ready you can commence work with much encouragement.

Hired help is scarce at this time of the year, so do not depend on hired help alone. The farmer who has many acres of grass to cut should have the following implements: Mower, tedder, rake, loader and hay fork or pitchfork. This outfit will enable the farmer to make a vast amount of hay in a short space of time and much better hay also. The tedder is a most valuable implement, as it will pick up acres of grass in a very

short time, which will dry much faster than it otherwise would.

First clear your meadow of all stumps, stones and sprouts, or you may break a sickle the first round you undertake, and you will be out one day at least. Have your mower in good running order, with sickle ground very sharp when needed. See that your tedder is all right, as you cannot well do without it; have your rake in good working order.

So many farmers only mow a small patch at a time then stop to take it up, making the work progress very slowly. We like to cut several acres at a time, if weather is favorable, then with a good degree of push stay at our job until it is put into the barn. While this is being put up the mower should be kept going long enough to have another field ready by the time the first one is finished.

Summer Forage Crops.

At the present time it looks very much as if the hay crop would be late and rather light. If "a wet May fills barns with hay," as used to be the saying, a dry May such as we have had this year, should mean but little hay. Some farmers already are predicting scarcity of hay and high prices for it and even anticipate selling their stock from inability to feed it next winter. Others more enterprising or more energetic are planning how to produce substitutes for the winter feeding.

It has happened before that under similar conditions a rainy season, which was comparatively small crop, has helped to produce a more than usually bountiful second crop, that partly made up the deficiency, or late fall rains and a late winter have prolonged the pasturing season so that less hay was needed to feed the stock through the winter, but it will scarcely do to rely upon this. The wise farmer assists nature to make up the scantiness of the first crop, by cutting it as early as usual, or even earlier, and then sowing artificial fertilizer or agricultural chemicals upon the best fields that they may double their crops at comparatively small cost. He also plans to grow other forage crops to use in winter instead of hay. Corn sown in drills in June or even earlier in July will often mature enough to make very good winter fodder if it is well cared for and properly cured. It is better for such late sowing to use some of the smaller and quick growing varieties than the rank growing sorts sown for ensilage, not only for their earlier maturity, but because the smaller stalks dry more readily, and if dry corn fodder is not so good as ensilage it makes a good substitute for hay.

Massachusetts. M. F. AMES.

Literature.

A KNOT OF BLUE.

In the above-named novel by William R. A. B. Wilson, the author of "The Rose of Normandy," the interest begins with the opening of the initial chapter, when a shipwreck takes place that brings the hero and heroine together under thrillingly novel conditions. From this point onward the reader's attention is steadily held by a series of remarkable events that are within the bounds of probability, though far removed from the commonplace incidents of many so-called romantic novels. The scene is laid in old Quebec, and, though the novel is not in the full sense of the word a historical one, it has side references to the times succeeding the reign of Louis XIV., the Grand Monarch, and to the battle of Fontenoy, at which the leading character in the book was a valiant soldier under Marshall Saxe. The knot of blue, from which the story takes its title, relates to a love token worn by the hero through many a trying adventure until the culmination of as sweet a romance as was ever penned, ending in a poetical wedding that is delightfully suggestive without being overdrawn. There is revenge and conspiracy as well as love in this narrative, which never degenerates into repulsive sensationalism, but is as clean, wholesome and sweet as a breezy day in early summer. Womanly gentleness and modest reserve are charmingly presented in this book, which is spirited and exciting throughout, without taint of melodramatic effusiveness. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

In continuation of the English Men of Letters Series we have "William Cullen Bryant," by William Aspenwall Bradley. The biographer has drawn freely on the life of the poet by his son-in-law, Parke Godwin, and he is also indebted to John Bigelow, General Grant Wilson and Henry C. Sturges for suggestions and facts concerning Bryant's career. In the direction of criticism information was sought by the author in E. C. Steedman's "Poets of America," "Churton Collins," "The Poets and Poets of America," and G. E. Woodberry's "America in Literature," which give full credit to Bryant as one of our leading singers. Still Mr. Bradley is of the opinion that criticism, both at home and abroad, has failed to do full justice to Bryant's eminent ability, and he calls attention to the fact that Poe, himself unappreciated in America, was almost the only critic of Bryant's time that fully appreciated his genius. This book shows conclusively that Bryant was one of the most imaginative as well as one of the earliest poets to attain more than ordinary distinction in America. It gives, with brevity and lucidity, all that the general reader could desire to know concerning the author of "Thanatopsis," either as moralist or a foremost word painter of nature under many varying aspects. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, 75 cents net.)

THE FAIR LAND OF TYROL.

W. D. McCrackan has produced a volume of travel of uncommon interest in "The Fair Land of Tyrol." It gives an impressive idea of life in this mountainous region, the great natural beauties of which have been supplemented by the artistic and industrial labors of its hospitable inhabitants. It is a place to love judging from this glowing yet judicious account of its wealth of attractions, and the author's descriptions make the reader believe for the time being that he is in the Tyrolean country in person. "In the Tyrol," Mr. McCrackan says, "men, women and children display a great fondness for greens of all shades, from yellow to grass and brown-green. Especially is green the favorite color for hats, but in many villages also for braids, embroideries and other ornaments, while the men of Meran wear broad green suspenders. At Lienz even green woolen trousers may be seen." A fine account of Innsbruck is given by the author, and especially of the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I. and of the church, which with its numerous statues, has become a veritable Westminster Abbey. To the statue of King Arthur contained therein we find the following reference: "In making the find of the bronze figure, the writer suddenly came upon this masterpiece among them and was

EQUIPMENT OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE MILK AND FRUIT FARM.

amazed that the whole world has not long since sung its praises. Americans may justly feel proud of the fact that the first plaster cast ever made from the King Arthur statue was for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston." Mr. McCrackan remarks also that the curator of this institution deserves much credit for popularizing this artistic treasure in this country. The illustrations which accompany the volume add greatly to the value of the edifying text. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.00 net.)

MRS. DARRILL.

In his latest novel, "Mrs. Darrill," Forcroft Davis introduces nearly all of his principal characters in the first few pages of the story, and thus creates an immediate interest in them which is steadily maintained until the conclusion of a tale that has no dull or prosy passages, but is bright and spirited throughout. The picture of social life in Washington shortly after the war, and later when the new rich began to make their appearance in the National Capital and the oldtime Southern simplicity of the city disappeared are strictly faithful to fact. The heroine is the daughter of a former Confederate general, a brave but simple Virginian of fallen fortunes, and she inspires the love of three men of widely contrasting characters, two of whom are officers in the British Army. The third one is a successful man of affairs, how becomes, in the course of his shady ventures, a Senator. He is powerfully drawn and is presented with vigorous individuality and with the magnetism that commands attention. He is, however, corrupt in his methods and dealings and one of the vivid scenes in the book relates to his expulsion from the Senate. He has a daughter who inherits none of his racial traits and she is happily paired with a worthy mate, while Mrs. Darrill, having lost her first husband finds happiness at last in the arms of the only man she ever really loved. She has a varied experience in Europe and England, but in her widowhood with restricted resources, returns to her father's home in Washington after proving herself a woman of unusual virtue under great temptation. Mrs. Luttrell, a typical dame of the old regime, is one of the most engaging and natural personages in the book. As a novel for the present season "Mrs. Darrill" is sure to be popular with the lovers of the best fiction. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

ISIDRO.

No one can paint Asia in Southern California so well as Mary Austin. She is particularly happy in describing the scenery of this region, and in her latest novel, "Isidro," she gives full rein to her pen in describing the changing aspects of nature in a wild and thinly settled country. One of the most thrilling episodes in this story takes place during a forest fire. This is described with a brilliancy of coloring and a minuteness of detail that it would be indeed hard to surpass as a thrilling word picture. It decides the fate of the hero. He is of good castilian blood, and was the candidate for the priesthood. It proves to be an eventful journey for the light-hearted youth, and one that has a great influence on his vocation. He is honest and chivalric, brave and kind hearted and is a romantic figure in picturesque events. One of the chief female characters is a girl who is a kind of New World Rosalind in male habiliments, wise in her way, though somewhat unsophisticated in religious and worldly matters. The Spanish missions as they were in the beginning of the last century are reproduced in this book with a naturalness that shows the results of careful study, and the characters and duties of the fathers are skillfully defined. The author's glowing style well befits her subject and she is to be congratulated on a fresh success in a field with which she is thoroughly familiar. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

A SELF-MADE MAN'S WIFE.

An amusing book that contains many wholesome truths appears in "A Self-Made Man's Wife: Her Letters to Her Son," by Charles Easton Merriam, the author of "Letters from a Son to His Self-Made Father." Those who have pursued the latter volume will find themselves still in the company of the family of the Chicago pork-packer, and they will see that his matrimonial partner can write many noteworthy truths. Her advice to her son contains much worldly wisdom. She has had her share in helping her husband on to prosperity and she is altogether a woman of character and resource, who is as entertaining as she is sagacious. Here is a paragraph written to her boy after he had attained the dignity of fatherhood: "I almost, if not quite, wish you were poor, and that your wife had to look after her own child—alone and all by herself. Of course that is not possible, but I do hope that she will not trust him too much to the care of another. Although all nurses are not like the one who, when she was asked if she liked children, replied: 'It depends upon the wages,' yet no nurse can be what the child's mother may be." Nevertheless this grand-mother says that some nurses are worth their weight in gold. The homely remarks in this volume may not be as deep as a well-worn wide as a church door, but they impress upon the mind many things that are apt to be forgotten in the rush and hurry of daily life. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Golden Chronicle.

On Friday week at the venerable old age of ninety-two, Mrs. Hannah Thayer Weston died at Newton, Mass. Nearly all of her ninety-two years were spent in the quietude of her home, and she was a most successful and successful

Wheaton Female Seminary, of which she was lovingly called the "mother." She was a native of Uxbridge, a daughter of Henry Chapin, and in 1820 became the wife of Laban M. Weston, the founder of the seminary. Her husband's death occurred forty years ago, and with the ample means left by him she has been prominent as a door of good deeds. Five years ago Mrs. Weston gave to the seminary, Chapin Hall, a large dormitory building, and two years later she had erected, at her expense, a brick gymnasium building containing an assembly hall. She was also the donor of the memorial town library erected fifteen years ago and the chapel adjoining the Trinitarian Congregational Church, was also her gift. In her will she bequeathed \$1000 each to the American Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association, and the remainder of her property, after provision is made for certain relatives and servants, is bequeathed to Wheaton Female Seminary, which she did so much to bring to its present state of prosperity and usefulness. Her funeral took place on Tuesday, and the pupils of Wheaton Seminary dressed in white formed a double line and threw flowers upon her casket as it was borne into the Trinitarian Congregational Church. The following named clergymen took part in the service: Rev. Charles A. Ratcliffe, the Rev. Dr. A. R. Plumb, chairman of the seminary trustees, the Rev. George H. Hubbard, and Dr. S. V. Cole, the president of the seminary who made the principal address. The pall bearers were the Hon. William H. Fox of Taunton, Edwin Barrows of Providence, William E. Payson, F. W. Draper of the town's board of selectmen and Andrew H. Sweet, Frank A. Clapp, S. H. Cobb and S. H. Draper.

In its various summer philanthropies the Episcopal City Mission expends about \$6000 a year. At their Mothers' Rest at Revere Beach, it gave last season a vacation of one week to 273 poor mothers and to about the same number of little ones. Twenty-five hundred children were also taken down to the beach for a day's outing, during which a collation was served for them in a separate wing reserved for this purpose at the Mothers' Rest. In the last ten years the mission has cared for more than twenty thousand children on these excursions, and not a child has met with an accident of any kind, so carefully were they looked after during their absence from home. When the public schools are closed during the two hottest months of the year the mission opens summer playrooms and kindergartens in Boston and last summer employed twenty-nine teachers, who directed over seven hundred children daily in their recreations and pleasant tasks. In his appeal for help in its good work, the Rev. Frederick B. Allen says that the mission also tries to provide a country vacation of a week or two for those who are too old for the Country Week and too young for the Girls' Friendly or Working Girls' Vacation Houses. Donations of money, books, toys, dolls, bathing suits, flags and other appropriate articles may be sent to the Diocesan House, 1 Joy street, where they will be faithfully used for the benefit of mothers and children, who will be able to enjoy much needed outings through the efforts of the Episcopal City Mission.

The District Nursing Association of Concord, N. H., is doing valuable work in providing skilled nursing for people in moderate circumstances who cannot pay large fees, but who have too much self respect to accept gratuitous services. The association excludes those who are able to pay large salaries, by keeping the staff of nurses so small that they cannot answer all calls, and therefore take cases in the order of financial necessity. This effectively crowds out well-to-do patrons, who can afford to employ the regular professional nurses. "Charities," in referring to this subject, calls attention to the remarkable chronicle of a deserving mechanic who was afflicted with cancer of the throat and tongue. He was visited twice a week for months by one of the district nurses, and under her care was apparently cured and enabled to return to work. In the meanwhile he had an addition to his family, and his wife was suffering through her illness by the help afforded by the association, which was started by physicians of Concord, and the place could not now do without the great relief afforded by this philanthropic movement.

Through her will, which has just been probated, Mrs. Edward C. Thayer of Keene, N. H., has left over \$200,000 for charitable and philanthropic and educational purposes. For the establishment of a summer home for poor girls and mothers or for working girls she leaves \$100,000; for the E. C. Thayer fund at Brown University, \$50,000; for the high school at Uxbridge, \$30,000; for the city hospital, Worcester, \$20,000; with \$15,000 additional when one of the beneficiaries dies; for the Kuhn Hall home at Westminster, Vt., \$10,000; for the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, \$10,000; for the American Unitarian Association, \$10,000; for the Nurses' Home, Worcester, \$10,000; for the Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., \$10,000; for Berea College, Kentucky, \$10,000; for Wellesley and Smith College for the support of the Julia Ball Thayer scholarships, \$20,000 each; for the New York Five Points School of Industry, Turkegus Institute, Alabama, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$500 each. A dividend of one-half of the residue goes in equal parts to the towns of Uxbridge, Mass., and Westminster, N. H., for educational or high school purposes.

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Our Homes.

The Workbox.

CLOVER LEAF AND STRAWBERRY LACE.
Use linen thread, No. 50.
Chain 50, turn.

1st row—One treble in the fifth, sixth and seventh stitches of chain, 4 chain, 1 treble in fifth stitch from treble, (*) 2 chain, 1 treble in same stitch, repeat from (*) twice, next 4 stitches of chain, (*) 5 chain, miss 3 stitches, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from (*) 4 times, 5 chain, miss 4 stitches, 4 treble in next stitch, 3 chain, 4 treble in same stitch (all shells are made by 4 treble, 3 chain, 4 treble), so hereafter it will be given as shell in shell.

2d row—Five chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 treble under second 5 chain, 5 chain, 1 treble in same chain, 5 chain, miss 1 chain, 5 of first row and make a shell in the next, 1 treble under next 5 chain, 1 double under last 2 treble, 3 chain, 1 double under first treble of clover leaf, (*) 5 treble under 3 chain, 1 double under treble, repeat from (*) twice, 3 chain, 1 treble under next 3 treble, 1 treble under chain, chain, 3, turn.

3rd row—Three treble on 3 treble, (*) 4 chain, 1 treble under center of clover leaf, 4 chain, 1 treble in same stitch, 3 chain, 1 treble under same stitches, chain 4, (*) this from (*) to (*) makes the base of clover leaf and as all are alike I will not hereafter make base of clover leaf 1 treble on 3 treble, 2 treble on chain 5, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, 5 chain shell in shell, 5 chain, 7 treble under center chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, turn.

4th row—Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under first treble, (*) 3 chain, 1 double under next treble, repeat from (*) 5 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under shell, 5 chain, 1 double under next chain, 5 chain, 2 treble under last 2 treble, 3 chain. Finish clover leaf as directed in second row from (*) 3 chain 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

5th row—Three treble on 3 treble, make base of clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under 3 double, (*) 3 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat from (*) 4 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, turn.

6th row—Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, (*) 3 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat from (*) three times, 5 chain, shell in shell, (*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (*) twice, 5 chain, 2 treble under last 2 treble, finish clover leaf, 4 treble on 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

7th row—Three treble make base of clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (*) twice, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat twice more from (*), 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, turn.

8th row—Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, repeat from (*) once, 5 chain, shell in shell, (*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (*) 3 times, 5 chain, 2 treble on last 2 treble, finish clover leaf, 4 treble on 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

9th row—Three treble, make base of clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, (*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat 3 times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat 3 times, 5 chain, 3 chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, turn.

10th row—Shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under 3 chain, 5 chain, shell in shell, 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (*) four times, 5 chain, 3 treble, finish clover leaf, 4 treble, 3 chain, turn.

11th row—Three treble, make base of clover leaf, 2 treble on 2 treble, 2 treble on chain, (*) 5 chain, 1 double under chain, repeat from (*) four times, 5 chain, shell in shell, 1 double in center of next shell, 5 chain, turn; repeat directions from second row.

When the desired length is made join the threads at the beginning and put (*) 4 treble, 1 double, 4 treble, 1 double, 4 treble, 1 double under each 5 chain of edge, 2 chain, 1 slip stitch between shell, 2 chain; repeat from (*) the whole length.

EVA M. NILES.

Points for Smokers.

Very few people are aware how much harm is done to young men by the almost universal habit of cigarette smoking. The man who smokes cigarettes has one always in his mouth, and is continually inhaling nicotine until the system is saturated with the poison.

The result of this practice is a catarrhal condition of the nose, throat and bronchi, a disordered and very irritable state of the nerves, a weak and rapid action of the heart, and indigestion.

Thin, anemic, weak, with clammy hands stained with nicotine poison, unstrung nerves and degenerated muscles, the youth of the land goes ignorantly suffering the consequences of a pernicious habit until attacks of heart trouble, nervous prostration, melancholia, etc., bring their condition to the attention of the physician.

If a man must smoke—and he admits the charm of the habit to those who have become accustomed to its soothing influences—let him choose a mild cigar, and have certain set times for indulging. If he puts a certain restraint upon himself from the start, in the matter of smoking, he will not overdo it, and there are few men who can smoke more than three cigars a day without injury.—Medical Brief.

Milk and Other Foods.

A quart of milk is said to contain about the same amount of nutriment as three-quarters of a pound of beef, namely, about four ounces. Six ounces of bread would likewise supply not far from the same amount of nutritive substances. In other words, about one-eighth of the whole weight of the milk, one-third of the beef and two-thirds of the bread consist of actually nutritive ingredients. The other seven-eighths of the milk and one-third of the bread are water, while the two-thirds of the meat which is not actual nutriment is mainly water, but consists in part of bone.

But while the quart, or two pounds, of milk, the twelve ounces of beef and the six ounces of bread all supply like amounts of nutriment, they would not be equally useful for food. Either the milk or the bread eaten alone would make a better-balanced food for man than the meat, because it contains the different kinds of nutritive ingredients, or nutrients, in proportions more nearly adapted to supply the wants of the body than is the case with the nutrients of the meat.

Milk contains all of the ingredients needed for nourishment; that is, it furnishes the materials which build up the body and keep it in repair, and also those which supply it with fuel to keep it warm and to furnish the animal machine with the power needed to do its work.

The amount of water in undiluted milk may vary from ninety per cent to

eighty-four per cent. The solid matter is made up of protein, fats, carbohydrates and mineral matter. Milk is peculiarly adapted for use as a food by man for several reasons. It contains all of the four classes of nutrients—protein, fats, carbohydrates and mineral matter—in more nearly the proper proportion to serve as a complete food than any other food material. It is in a form well adapted for varied uses either alone or more especially in combination with other food substances and in the preparation of various dishes for the table. Its use is considered indispensable in many such cases and it might profitably be used in many more. At the price ordinarily paid for milk in large cities it is a food of reasonable cheapness, and at the prices prevailing in small cities and country towns it is an economical food.

How to Grow Old Gracefully.

"One must learn to grow old gracefully," said a woman the other day, who looked as if she had stepped from an old portrait that had become etherealized by age. As she talked with her youthful companion she was a study in harmony, for she had learned how to make age attractive.

"To struggle after youth when it is gone! Could anything be more pathetic? Why, it is like trying to hold a lover that has ceased to love you," she added, in a sweet low voice. "A woman may keep her power of attraction all her life, if she knows how. Her life is divided into three periods—the period of youth, of wit and of sympathy. Youth requires nothing but to be lovable; middle age demands wit and rare charm of manner; old age should be in touch with the whole world and have sympathy for every one in it.

"As we grow older we must turn the searchlight of criticism upon ourselves, and cease to look for faults in others. It is impossible to be too fastidious about anything that concerns our person or our clothes. One is the picture, and the other is the frame, and the two must be considered together, not separately.

"No, I do not have my nails manicured; it is not necessary. When I was a very small child, my mother taught me that soiled hands and nails were inexcusable and that a dirty face was nothing in comparison. I was not allowed to use a nail brush, for, as you know, the nails should grow close to the skin, and look as if they were almost part of the finger. The only care I give them is to protect them from the sun, and out the nails carefully once a week. A hand that has been properly attended to from childhood should not require any artificial aid.

"I must acknowledge, however, that my hair requires a little extra care. Silver gray my friends call it, and it is for that very reason. So much gray hair has a yellow shade, or a pepper and salt appearance. But a quite celebrated French hairdresser told me that I must always have bluing put in the water in which it is washed, that it must be shampooed every three weeks, and my hair brush cleaned each time after using. After it turned gray I owned it with a piece of old lace, as you see. My mother always wore some, and I don't think we can improve upon our mothers, besides," laughing, "I think it is very becoming, though I have plenty of hair."

"I do not think I spend more money on my clothes than any other woman, but perhaps I spend a little more time and imagination upon them. It is so much nicer to choose beautiful things than ugly ones," she said quite plaintively, "and they don't cost any more. I agree with Ruskin that we owe it to one another to look as nice as we possibly can. I hunt about until I find a dressmaker who can dress me, and not merely make my clothes. I generally begin by telling her my age, that I am forty-seven and wear caps," with a merry laugh, "that sets her mind at rest promptly as to my delusions I may have on the subject, and from that moment her creations are a work of inspiration.

"My dear, forty-seven is a delightful age. There is nothing that you cannot accomplish at forty-seven if you give your mind to it. You may still inspire a good deal of admiration, but never again envy. A girl looks you out as a friend and confidante; it would be impossible for her to think of you as a rival. To men you possess the added charm of experience; you have learnt the lesson of life by heart, and are tolerant of the faults of others. We do not look at men with the dream eyes of youth. You know them to be human, with faults like yourself."

A Wonderful Herb.

Yerba mate, the South American tea, is just now attracting the attention of Uncle Sam, and the herb may be introduced into this country as a substitute for ordinary tea and coffee. Yerba mate is a food as well as a stimulant, and its praises are sung by many of our consuls, who were asked to tell the Department of Commerce all about it.

"Its medicinal action," writes Consul Flagg from Rosario, Argentine, "is to arrest rapid consumption of tissue and the consequent feeling of weariness that comes from excessive labor of mind and body. It certainly does prevent hunger."

"The Paraguayan retires to sleep after having eaten his heaviest meal, and in the morning he takes no breakfast, as we understand it, and on that alone works till nearly midday, doing his hardest work of the day."

"All of us may be subject to demands upon brain and body when both are more or less exhausted. If we take alcohol, there is danger of acquiring a bad habit; if we take coffee, there is danger of bringing about a bilious attack, and, though less dangerous, still has its victims; but here is a plant that millions of human beings resort to every day, and yet it is rare that one can find a person injured by its use."

It is said that more than twenty million people in South America drink mate daily. It promotes digestion, soothes the nerves and gives activity to the brain. Kansas City Journal.

Treatment of Bright's Disease.

A person suffering from chronic kidney disease is the victim of a serious malady, and, of course, should not attempt to manage his own case if he would avoid the proverbial reproach of the man who is his own doctor or lawyer. Yet in a disease of such long continuance the physician cannot ordinarily be in such constant attendance as in cases of acute disease, and in the intervals of his visits the patient can often aid very materially in the treatment if he is familiar with the general principles upon which it is based.

The main object of treatment is to guard the crippled kidney from anything that will further injure it or tax its feeble powers of elimination. To this end the diet should be very carefully regulated. Eggs, meat, rich or highly seasoned dishes, or alcoholic

beverages, should be permitted only in the smallest quantities. The ideal food for a sufferer from Bright's disease is milk, since it meets nearly all the requirements of a food which can be digested readily and leaves the smallest amount of waste material, and at the same time flushes the kidneys, washing out the poisons that will injure still more the already damaged tissues if not quickly removed.

Most persons can take milk readily and digest it easily, but some either do not like the taste of it or cannot (or think they cannot) digest it. If it is the palate that rebels, the milk may be flavored with a little tea or coffee, or it may be made into a soup with oysters or clams or onions, or it may be jellied, or buttermilk may be substituted.

When milk is not digested it is usually because it is taken in too large amount or in too concentrated form. It may be diluted with vichy or lime water, or distilled water containing a little salt or bicarbonate of sodium. It should never be gulped down, but should be sipped and held in the mouth a moment to secure its admixture with saliva before swallowing. An exclusive milk diet can seldom be kept up for a long period, but the occasional resort to it for a week or ten days at a time is often of the greatest service in securing a rest for the kidneys, and in washing them free from all the accumulated debris of the meat and vegetable-eating periods.

A sufferer from Bright's disease should also be warmly clad, and, so far as possible, avoid all exposure to cold and wet, shunning high, and especially east winds. For the few who can pick their climate to suit their needs, a removal to a tropical or semi-tropical country is of the greatest advantage.—Youth's Companion.

The Business Woman's Problems.

Why the woman who works for a living is usually more nervous and in less exuberant health generally than the man who works, has been a matter for much discussion in clubs and newspapers, and without any satisfactory verdict having been reached, but there are those who do not find it hard to understand the phenomenon.

The man who works usually does one sort of work. He is a physician, a lawyer, or a clerk, and when he has closed his office door for the day, if he is a sensible man, he puts in the remainder of the time enjoying himself in whatever way best suits him.

When she comes home from her office it occurs to her that there are a half a dozen pairs of stockings to be darned, and she sets to work forthwith on this nerve-tearing work. When the stockings are finished, she is just as likely as not to sew on the lace, and she goes to bed with her head aching and absolutely unrefreshed.

In the morning she remembers that there are a dozen little lace collars to be laundered, for they were much too fragile to go in the general laundry, and that afternoon she gives over to the "doing-up" of these troublesome little things, adding a couple of white bolts, three pairs of white gloves and a veil to the pile.

When she has finished with these, her back is aching, and she is glad to lie down and read by the light of a distant and dim gas jet the afternoon newspaper, thereby bringing on the ill that come from eye strain.

She discovers the next afternoon that her hair needs washing, and she spends a good two hours at this hard work. She doesn't feel that she can afford the severity-five cents or \$1 that a hair-dresser would charge her for this service, and which the latter can do much better than she can do it herself, and so she expends strength that is worth more to her than money, in half-doing this work.

She manures her own nails when she should be taking a nap, and makes shirt waists when she should be exercising in the open. She makes caramels by way of fun, and fusses over them until she herself admits that she is "half dead."

She finds things for herself to do that really needn't be done, and by the end of the summer she is a limp and nerve-racked rag.

"But I have to keep nice," she wails, "and I cannot afford to hire some one to do my mending and to groom my hair and nails!"

It is, indeed, a problem how the business woman shall manage, but, nevertheless, there are some of the reasons why she who works for a living is usually a thin and anemic person, who looks haggard and old before her time.—Baltimore News.

Obesity.

The tendency to put on fat may be congenital or acquired; that is to say, it may be due to some inherited nutritional fault or it may be the direct result of over-eating, or the eating of an undue proportion of fattening foods. It may manifest itself in childhood or early adult life, and in then in most cases an inherited condition; but usually it first shows itself in troublesome form in middle life, when an excess of food is not needed for growth, and when the vital processes are getting slower, so that this excess cannot be so rapidly eliminated as it was earlier in life, and is thus stored up in the tissues as fat.

Obesity in middle life is not always due to over-eating, for it occurs not infrequently in those who are very moderate in their indulgence at the table, or are even abstemious. Then the fault is usually one of inheritance, but this does not mean necessarily that the parents or grandparents were corpulent; they may, on the contrary, have been spare, but they were gassy or suffered from diabetes, or gave some other evidence that the processes of nutrition were not properly performed.

Obesity, diabetes and gout are interchangeable conditions in heredity, and all are referable to some nutritional fault; they are also, for the same reason, interchangeable conditions even when they are not hereditary, in that one resulting from over-indulgence or undue indulgence in the pleasures of the table.

After growth has ceased much less food is needed to support life and make up for the ordinary wear, yet there is seldom at this time any reduction made in the quantity of food taken.

There are two kinds of obesity, called usually the plethoric and the anemic. The plethoric, which is the common form in men, is due to the taking of too much food of all kinds; the anemic, from which women suffer more often than men, is due rather to the eating, not so much food, but of improper kinds of food—of sweets, candy, cake and the like.

It is almost always possible to reduce such obesity and to prevent its further accumulation, but it is not always easy and is seldom agreeable. A curb must be put on the appetite, whether for quantity or quality of food. Habits of indulgence must be over-

come, and often the struggle must kept up for the rest of life. A good figure, like liberty, is to be had only at the price of eternal vigilance.

Domestic Hints.

CHIFFON GUARD.

Wash very thoroughly in boiling water a cupful of rice, then allow it to stand in cold water for a few minutes, stir in a quarter of a cupful of sugar and two quarts of milk. Pour the mixture into a deep baking dish, and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. When done, spread butter over the top. Any desired flavor may be used.

VIRGATILE PIE.

For this delicious dessert merely lay slices of the pineapple, which has been carefully cored and pared, around in a rich piecrust. Sprinkle thickly with sugar and bake. Whipped cream sweetened and flavored may be heaped over the outer crust just before the pie is served.

A SHEPHERD'S MAYONNAISE.

The old, laborious drop-by-drop process of making mayonnaise dressing has been superseded, says the Woman's Home Journal, by the method described below. It will be a boon to lovers of salad. In a bowl mix one-half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and the raw yolks of two fresh eggs; then beat in two tablespoonfuls each of vinegar and lemon juice, add about one and one-half cups of olive oil, one teaspoonful or more at a time, beating it in with an egg-beater. By adding all the acid before the oil, and using a good egg-beater, the danger of curdling is eliminated, and the oil can be added in generous quantities from the start.

A WICK RECALLER.

Mix together 4 cups each of finely minced ham and bread crumbs; pack in deep pastry pan tin; pour in a little milk; break an egg over each and bake in a moderate oven.

STRAWBERRY PUFFS.

Two eggs, two cups of flour, one cup of strawberries chopped in halves and dredged in flour, one cup of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Steam for four hours and serve with lemon sauce.

PLANKED SHAD.

Buy a proper oak plank at a reliable house furnisher's or at the village carpenter's shop. Split the shad and lay it, skin side down, on the plank. Attach it with a few slender tacks, if there is any danger of its slipping. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and spread with butter. Broil over the fire, and when the shad is cooked, place in the oven until the fat is cooked. Do not remove from the plank, but send to the table just as it comes from the fire. Parley is a proper garnish.

SWEET POTATO SOUP.

Maash sweet potatoes (boiled) until there are four cupsful, and mix into quart of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix this with milk, enough to make a dough, turn out on to the board, roll and cut in eight pieces. Bake in a quick oven for ten minutes.

EGG AND CHEESE SCRAMBLE.

Break five eggs into a saucepan and quickly add a cupful of grated cheese. Mix this lightly with a fork, and when done serve with a garnish of toast cut triangularly.

GREEN PEAS AND CHICKEN.

Peppers cut in rings with dull scissors and combined with lettuce in French dressing are as good a simple salad as one could wish for. A delicious made-over dish of chicken is constructed with the aid of green peppers. Cut off the tops of the peppers and scoop out the membrane. Parboil for about five minutes. Cut up the chicken, mix with boiled rice, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Place in a baking pan and pour in enough stock or water, immerse the peppers half way and bake for half an hour.

FRUIT MUFFINS.

Mix 3 cupsful of flour, sifted three times, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and rub in three tablespoonfuls of butter; add one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one cupful of fruit—berries, chopped pineapple, raisins or any kind desired. Pour the mixture into buttered baking-pans and bake half an hour.

BANANA PIE.

The Woman's Home Companion furnishes the following: Press enough bananas from skin and combine with lettuce in French dressing are as good a simple salad as one could wish for. A delicious made-over dish of chicken is constructed with the aid of green peppers. Cut off the tops of the peppers and scoop out the membrane. Parboil for about five minutes. Cut up the chicken, mix with boiled rice, and fill the peppers with the mixture. Place in a baking pan and pour in enough stock or water, immerse the peppers half way and bake for half an hour.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A work and worry savor for housewives is a table, or flat shelf, higher than the kitchen table, to which to do work which requires bending over—roasting, without such a convenience. Still another is a broad strip—not string—tacked to the apron band, from which hangs a holder, which is thus always at hand. And apropos of aprons, we know of a "dusting apron," which saves one woman much wear and body and spirit—an apron with a long pocket for the feather duster, another for the cloth, and still another for a small white-broom, which saves many a distracted whirl around the room for particular dust needed for each different object.

It is a relief after the long regime of the iron and brass beds to see wooden beds offered for cottage furnishings. The new beds are very simple in design and are as pretty as possible. Forest green, walnut stain and gray maple are favorite woods. The beds are not expensive.

Brooms that are dipped into sealing compounds once a week will have their bristles so toughened that they will wear much longer than brushes that are not so treated.

Powdered alum and borax mixed together are found useful for several most prevalent troubles. As the usual moth preventative has an intensely disagreeable odor it is worth while trying this mixture, which, of course, has no smell.

Medicine stains on silver should be rubbed with a little methylened spirit, and the spoon then washed in warm soapy water.

If a lamp smells unpleasantly you may be quite certain that some part of it is dirty. Dispel the smell by taking apart and thoroughly cleaning once a month.

It should always be remembered that in fumigating a room by means of burning sulphur, water should be kept boiling in the room at the same time, as sulphur vapor is less effective in a dry atmosphere than in a moist one.

In order to keep things that are not in constant use in a good condition, all a paper with alternate layers of forks, spoons and other objects and common fork that is perfectly dry. If the silver is bright and dry when put away it may be used at any time without being cleaned for a year or two. After this time the silver needs drying again.

Treat the baby as a tropical plant, advises Good Housekeeping, and do not try to toughen him by taking him out every day. Thirty-five degrees is cold enough for a child under two years. Never take him out when the atmosphere is dark and rainy, and keep him in the sunshine and out of the wind as much as possible. Protect the eyes from the sun always with a dark umbrella.

A reliable test for manure, says an experienced housekeeper, is to put a bit of silver, such as a watch chain, into a dish in which they are soaked. If it discolors the manure is unfit for food.

A tablespoonful of oil-cake, over which boiling water is poured, is recommended for taking stains of coffee spots. With this treatment no staining is necessary.

The very best fruit ice cream is made by whipping cream and partially freezing it. Meanwhile the fruit with plenty of sugar and stir it into the cream, and complete the freezing process. When cream is whipped it goes further, besides making a lighter ice cream. The fruit does not require much freezing.

A woman housekeeper says that washing soap suds in a warm of time. Tap hold them over the stove from a boiling tea kettle, and rub them off with a dry newspaper folded up into a

pad, and lastly with a soft cloth, and they will be all that can be desired. Washing makes chimney bricks brittle, anyway.

At this season wild flowers brought from the woods with plenty of the native soil surrounding the roots, will bloom for some time as cheerfully as they did at home. It is possible to keep the plants over until another year, when they will bloom anew. It is better, however, to dig them in the fall for this purpose.

The woman who keeps house should pay a daily visit to the cellar and see that it is aired, even if she has to neglect her parlor. Enough germs may lurk in the willing leaves of a cabbage or a handful of decaying potatoes, to cause insupportable illness in her family.

The pressure of a stiff high collar on the pneumogastric nerve has been found by Dr. F. R. Brubaker to produce unpleasant symptoms, like numbness, nausea, lassitude and depression of spirits. He believes that prolonged pressure by a close-fitting collar would lead to serious disease, such as lung disease.

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—The pressure of a stiff high collar on

The Horse.

Collar and Harness Galls.

When complaints of wet weather are rife there is one which must be made in order to warn horse owners of the danger of collar galls, and how best to treat them.

THE CONSTANT DRIP-DRIP
which soaks under the collar, in particular, causes horses to wring, which never did so before, and those which have remained in the stable unable to work on account of the saturated state of the land grow soft where they should be hard. It must also be admitted that owners too often neglect to take the opportunity of overhauling the harness.

When no work can be got on with, and wages have to be paid all the same and horses kept in good heart and at the same expense, one does not cast around for some extra outlay, such as must be incurred for a new collar and pad linings, yet such small outlays save large sums later on, when all the plowing that should have been spread over weeks must be got through somehow in a fourth of the time.

AFTER A SPELL IN THE STABLE
and then a day's work, the skin should be examined for wrinkles, for these generally show before actual breakages of the skin, and if taken in hand a day or two of rest will see the horse at work again, while a broken skin means a week or two, or even more, just when the farm horse is most wanted. A blood horse seldom likes a cold collar, and if wrinkled with yesterday's work will go sideways, as if one brass were longer than the other, or "jerk it up altogether" while old Velvet or Prince will not shirk work, and will as a rule suffer in silence. The galled surface should be fomented with warm water containing ten per cent of glycerine, mopped nearly dry, and then rubbed with a lotion composed of one drachm of burnt alum and one drachm of dilute sulphuric acid in a pint of water, letting it dry on, and repeating the application as often as occasion takes the attendant into the stable. If the case has gone further than wrinkles, it is a good plan to bathe with warm water and an antiseptic the broken skin—one part of vinegar to three of water will do—and when dry anoint with oxide of zinc ointment, covering an area somewhat larger than the injury. Next day this may be bathed away, and the alum lotion persisted in until dried off.

A PRACTICAL HINT
may be given here not to bathe over a portion of skin already lifting, as it cannot be made to stick on again, and should be gently persuaded off while fomenting, and the raw surface be treated with the lotion. I have often seen cases in this peeling state, and if the skin is not taken off at once, bone is lost. The spurious process of the scapula is a favorite seat of such depilations, and should receive special attention. So also at the top of the withers, especially with horses which happen to be thin at that part, and troubled with the weight of a much padded collar, which, for other reasons is indispensable.

THE COLLAR
at this point is more noticeable in hilly districts and is caused largely by the "shogging" of the collar when going down hill. It is prevented to some extent by an attachment to the pad. Such arrangement is particularly desirable where a galled horse is sent to work with a collar out to accommodate a wound, for it is very difficult to keep the collar from just reopening a sore place, although when fitted on it is clearly seen to be free of it. It is, of course, the movements of the collar that do it. There is no sound reason why a horse should not work if galled, provided only that he does not get a fresh rub, but "here's the rub," and the master's eye must see to it that the collar is restrained by some appliance. It is a curious fact, and a fact it is, that some horses given to galling will work themselves sound in an unyielding metal collar, or by the aid of zinc plates made to fit the top or other portions. One would suppose that a well-stuffed collar would be less likely to give trouble than an unyielding metal one, but the latter is worth trial when the former fails.

It is presumably to do with suppressed perspiration, and the absence of wet, which we know saturates the woolen lining with sweat. Straw stuffing wears out quicker but gives better ventilation, or affords less opportunity for sweat to accumulate, and the salt to become deposited. If one looks inside twenty collars nineteen of them will have dried ridges of sudoriferous matter and grease upon the lining which must be warmed up daily before they cease to act as irritant.

THE INJURIES
above alluded to are the superficial ones, which are only serious on account of the loss of service they cause, but matter may form and an abscess must be opened and healed before the skin will be again hard enough to bear pressure of the collar or harness pad. The most troublesome of all collar and pad injuries are those which do not gall, but bruise the deep-seated tissues, and produce a slowly formed hard lump, either at the spinous process of the scapula or nearly down to the point of the shoulder, or else upon the withers. The subject of them flinches when harnessed in the morning, but does his work, and not much importance is attached to the bump until repeated bruising increases the size of it and so demands attention. Then it is found that pus has formed away down under the dense fibrous tissue which covers these parts, and must take weeks to come to the surface, during which the horse must be laid aside. Constant poulticing and fomentation or repeated mild blisters, help forward the process, and the lancet finally lets out the matter, but will do no good until the tissues have been softened and washed, so as to allow the matter to come to a point.

The Sauter.
On one of Mr. Jerome Jones' sailings homeward from Liverpool to Boston he was joined by Mr. Haviland of Limoges. On alighting from the cab, the porter took his trunk and bar to the landing stage and was given a spondee. The porter, seeing Mr. Jones' name on the end of the trunk, looked at the stranger and said: "And the same name as well," whereupon Mr. Jones said: "Your name is Jones?" "Yes," "Well here is a shilling extra if you've had that name to sell." Soon Mr. Haviland alighted from his cab, and the same porter, seeing Haviland's name on his trunk, played the same trick on him.

The Sauter was much amused over a conversation that he overheard in a trolley car the other day. The son of an elderly gentleman of his acquaintance, with the characteristic irreverence of a certain class of hobbles, said to his father:

"Oh, you old men talk about nothing but the past."

"And you young men," was the instant



SPRAYING IS THE PRICE OF BEST FRUIT.
The picture below shows a Row Sprayer on the eighty-acre strawberry field on the famous R. M. Kellogg Company's farm at Three Rivers, Mich. They operate one of the largest farms of this kind in this country. For fruit spot and rust spray once after blossoming, and again soon after fruiting.

retort, "talk about nothing but your- selves." Shortly after in the same vehicle the Sauter was the involuntary listener to a discussion between two passengers concerning the will of a recently deceased multi-millionaire, one of them said:

"He didn't give a cent to charity!" "Well," was the reply "he had a right to leave his property where he liked."

"Yes, but that doesn't agree with this old fashioned doctrine that worldly goods are only loaned by the Creator of all good, and that some of them ought to go to His needy children."

"Ah," was the response to this, "perhaps the lamented deceased during his lifetime complied with the sacred saying about giving to the poor and lending to the Lord; and I have heard of money that was left to philanthropic institutions being used up in fat salaries."

"You don't mean to say that all bequests to help worthy causes are diverted from their purposes?"

"Certainly not; but I'm not such an optimist as you are, and I'm going to be- stow mine as I go along."

"I don't think you'll have much to give, Mr. Peesimist, if you continue to live at your present pace," was the laughing re- joinder.

So this debate, like many another one, came to a lame and impotent conclusion. The Sauter was taking a short out across a field in the suburbs yesterday when he espied two boys perched in a cherry tree. They were plucking the green fruit and devouring it with avidity, and he could not help saying:

"My little lads, why don't you wait until the cherries are ripe?"

"Guess not," piped a squeaking voice; "if we did that the other fellows would get 'em."

How much these epitomes of men resem- bled their elder brothers who make them- selves sick trying to get ahead of the possi- ble other fellows in the dim distance.

Speaking of juvenile vagaries reminds me of the experiences of a public school teacher of my acquaintance, who is employed at North Red, where most of her pupils are of Italian or Portuguese origin. They are bright and learn English very rapidly, and after they have attained a reasonable pro- ficiency they wish to forget that they had ever spoken in any other tongue. Some- times she needs an interpreter when a mother, who first saw the light in sunny Italy, comes to inquire about the progress of her child. Then she calls a boy to help her out in understanding the caller, and he almost invariably says:

"He speak nothing but American," so she has to get along as best she can in trying to comprehend what Byron calls the soft- hearted Latin that melts like kisses on the lips, or words to that effect. The other day she had a refractory pupil in the person of a little Italian girl, who had just arrived in this country. The teacher tried in vain to make the child obey, and she called up one of her male scholars and asked him to tell the obstinate foreign mite that she would be sent home if she continued to be naughty. The lad shook his fist in the girl's face and shouted:

"You'll go home and be spanked by your mother if you are bad!" This exclamation was made in English and not in Italian. "Me no speak it," he repeated again and again, and the puzzled instructor was obliged to bribe the small rebel into sub- mission by giving her a piece of candy. Sometimes a bully meets his match in an apparently meek individual who illustrates forcibly the adage that even the worm will turn when trod upon. A man with a bunch of toy balloons passed before the Sauter on a recent holiday trying to dispose of his wares in an inoffensive manner. Presently there came along a rowdy smoking a bad cigar and he touched the lighted end of it to the string that held the gas inflated globes in check. Instantly they floated heaven- ward, and the perpetrator of the deed be- gan to shake with great apparent satisfac- tion. He laughs best who laughs last, however, he was shown when the owner of the balloons turned suddenly upon his per- secutor and administered a thrashing to him that left him with a pair of black eyes. The next time perhaps, he will not judge by appearance.

The Sauter was amused the other day at the action of a newberry from whom he bought several papers. After the lad had secured his pay he still gazed inquiringly at the Sauter, who finally asked:

"Well, sonny, what are you waiting for?"

"A tip," said the wretch, as he ran down the street, laughing, and evidently think- ing he had perpetrated a good joke.

"Do you know why I do not get up and give my place to one of these women who have just crowded into this car?" asked an old gentleman of the Sauter one morning this week.

"No, I do not," was the answer to this query.

"Well, it is because there is a car just behind us going to the same destination that we are, and there is plenty of room in it. If they had waited for that they would not inconvenience any one, and I, for one, intend to hold my seat."

The Sauter could not help thinking that there was justification for the veteran's attitude, though he did not imitate the un- gallant example set him, because he was of the opinion that the ladies were thought- less. Only this and nothing more.

When the Sauter saw the record of

the anonymous donors under the head of "Drivers Good Causes" in the Transcript he is convinced that there is a great deal of un- ostentatious charity in Boston and vicinity, with many a person who does not let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. There are numerous people hereabouts who dedicate a generous share of their incomes towards helping the worthy poor.

A young girl came to the Sauter last week and asked him to direct an envelope to one of her shopmates, saying as she did so: "I want to send her five dollars, for with a sick mother on her hands I am positive that she is desperately hard up, though she goes about her work as merrily as ever. She is so proud and high spirited that I dare not offer the money to her openly, and if she does not know where it comes from, she cannot return it with thanks."

The superscription was effected as de- sired, and the donation from a girl who had none too much cash to spare herself, went on its errand of mercy.

This is a cold world, we are told, but often the frigidity is melted by the warm glow of hidden charity.

Look out for your full milk cans on the Seventeenth of June. On Memorial Day the Sauter had two quarts of the local field stolen from his door and he was in- formed by his own milkman that certain unprincipled drivers of milk carts make a practice of appropriating on holidays cans of milk that do not belong to their own customers, in order to supply an increased de- mand. It is bad enough for wild boys to indulge in this kind of petty thievery, but it is contemptible for grown men to follow this kind of dishonesty for the sake of add- ing a dollar or two extra to their receipts. It is almost impossible to catch them in their disreputable tricks, but if any of them should happen to be discovered they should not go unpunished by the law.

The Sauter called attention to these men, not on account of his own small loss, but in the interest of many people who have met with like disagreeable experience.

The Sauter advertised recently for a summer boarding house by the sea, and in reply he received a note from a woman who said she thought she had just the place to suit him. He wrote back, asking how far distant she was from the salt sea waves, and she answered that she was within a mile and a half of the breaking surf. As he was quite as near as that to the salt water at home, he naturally closed the cor- respondence without a favorable answer.

Curious Facts.
—The largest wooden statue in the world is to be seen in Tokio, Japan. It is fifty-four feet high, and the head will hold twenty people.

—The Marx Language Society has been formed, and, to carry out its purpose of preserv- ing the language of the Isle of Man, will send a photograph to different parts of the island, and old men whose accent is pure will speak into the receiver passages from the Scriptures, folk-lore stories, idiomatic sentences and proverbs. When the records are complete they will be kept at the society's rooms in Douglas. That is a novel use to which to put the photograph. If Clever and Farlow had only talked into one of the machines and the records had been band- ed down there would not now be half a dozen ways of pronouncing Latin and Greek.

—The Sydney Bulletin tells of a mysterious doctor who ran into and captured a pedestrian. He looked behind him, and seeing the man still prove, made a circuit and ran back, intending to stop beside and help him. But the victim, who was two or three yards ahead of him, turned his car once more, and was cautiously sneaking near to the pedestrian's sufferer when an excited spectator rushed from the sidewalk, and, shaking the victim, exclaimed: "Look out! He's coming at you again!" whereupon the man scrambled up and started to run.

—Earthquakes occasionally prove shocking, as in the case of Ouzoun-Ada, a town on the Caspian. The port of the town was visited by an earthquake last year, and since then it has been found open to streams which could not enter it before owing to the shallow water.

—A correspondent of a contemporary, who has been watching "the most monstrous method of earning a living, decides in favor of that of cracking eggs. "I met a man who said

he was a biscuit manufacturer on a large scale, and was rather inclined to boast about the number of eggs—continental eggs—which his firm bought in the course of a year. Now, it seems that to avoid calamity, five eggs are broken into a bowl as a fluke before being added to the common stock. There are men, he told me, who do nothing else but crack eggs. They become so expert that a man can dispose of one thousand an hour, or ten thousand a day."

—German papers report that a new aesthetic juice has recently been discovered in Naples, the product of a plant growing in that Empire. This aesthetic has been called scopulin, and is said to be superior in its effects to all other articles of the kind. It is administered hypodermically and produces a deep sleep lasting from eight to ten hours. If the scopulin containing scopulin is con- sidered it will certainly be used in surgical operations, as it is claimed that it does not produce the slightest ill after-effects, which are always to be feared with anesthetic inhale use.

—China has recently issued an edict prohib- iting, except in the treaty ports, the sale of notal rimmid spectacles. Tan shoes are also forbid- den, and any one dealing in them renders him- self liable to deportation. This latter drastic regulation is due to the fact that yellow is there the imperial color, to be worn by none save the members of the royal family.

—One of the world's most remarkable hotels is situated on the Sahara Desert, and from its windows on two sides the only vista is the bound- less stretch of burning sand, but on the third, or Moroccan side, is a vision of 20,000 palm trees.

—"Ascending" is the only word to apply to the statistics of "mysterious disappearances" in London last year. No less than 25,322 cases were notified to the police, and in less than half was any trace of the missing persons discovered. In other words, something like seventy London- ers disappear every day of the year, so com- pletely that nothing more is ever heard of them.

Gems of Thought.
—Obedience your soul little; cheer it much. Cheer it with thoughts and words and actions of a wife, a husband, a noble, and heavenly sort. First not against our blood over the limitations of your lot, but consider its divine possibilities. What you can do, let that have your heart and mind and strength.—Nicholas B. Boyd.

—What we cannot rejoice in God as our strength, yet let us not ourselves upon Him as our strength, and take the comfort of spiritual sup- port when we cannot come at spiritual delights.—Matthew Henry.

—Here, then, are the three great character- istics of the family life in glory, and they suggest the ways to a Divine brotherhood on earth: "White robes," the washing from uncleanliness in the blood of the Lamb; "the palm," the entire suppression of selfishness; the "crown of pearls," the participation in a common worship.—J. H. Jovett.

—"Do not attempt to peak a Great Hope into a small soul. Let your soul expand, so that great hopes shall have great room."

—A thankful heart is not only the greatest virtue, but the parent of all the other virtues.—Cleare.

—Hold the mind prayerfully in confidence with God. We are certain of success; go, nothing doubting.—R. S. Stearns.

—The lauded influences and illuminations which come to us through those who have loved us are deeper than any that we can realize. They penetrate all our life and assure us that there must be a fountain of life and love from which they and we are continually receiving strength to bear and to hope.—F. D. Maurice.

—Move where he will, there is a thought and a presence which he cannot put aside. He is haunted forever by the Eternal Mind. God looks out upon him from the clear sky and through the thick darkness is present in the railroad that trickles down the branches and in the tempest that crashes down the forest. A living Redeemer stands beside him, rose with him, talks with him as a man with his friend.—F. W. Robertson.

HUMPHREYS'
Veterinary Specimens are dissection of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick parts without loss of time.

A. A. FIVEVER, Connecticut, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

B. B. SEAR, Kansas, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

C. C. HERR, Texas, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

D. D. WELLS, Ohio, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

E. E. COOK, Ohio, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

F. F. COOK, Ohio, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

G. G. FROST, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

H. H. KIMBLE & ELDER, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

I. I. BURNHAM, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

J. J. BURNHAM, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

K. K. BURNHAM, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

L. L. BURNHAM, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

M. M. BURNHAM, Michigan, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Measles, etc.

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